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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/559,969	04/18/2006	Stephanie Edmunds	RN03078	6436
Rhodia Inc.	7590 08/29/200	8	EXAM	INER
Legal Departme	ent	HRUSKOCI, PETER A		
CN 7500 8 CEDAR BROOK DRIVE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CRANBURY, I	CRANBURY, NJ 08512			
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/29/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/559,969	EDMUNDS ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	/Peter A. Hruskoci/	1797
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING ID. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION .136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tird d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from te, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/3 This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This action is FINAL . Since this application is in condition for allowated closed in accordance with the practice under	is action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) 33-51 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 33-51 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/ Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Examin	awn from consideration.	
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ac Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	e drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Sec ction is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documer 2. Certified copies of the priority documer 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documer application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in Applicati ority documents have been receive au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D: 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate

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Claims 33-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In claim 33 "R'and R"" appears to be erroneous, and should be changed to - R' and R" -. In claims 34-36 "log reduction" lacks clear antecedent basis. Between claims 37 and 38 "6.(New)...step(a)" appears to be erroneous. In claims 43-46 "optionally" is vague and indefinite because it is unclear how this term further limits the claims. Claims 37-42 and 47-51 depend from the above claims.

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 33-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Angell et al. 5,422,015 in view of Bryan et al. 5,385,896. Angell et al. disclose (see col. 2 line 1 through col. 7 line 32) a method of treating sewage sludge to reduce the pathogen content substantially as claimed. The claims differ from Angell et al. by reciting a step for adding a specific phosphorus-containing compounds to the sludge. Bryan et al. disclose (see col. 1 line 11 through col. 3 line 62) that it is known in the art to utilize the recited phosphorous-containing compounds as biocides for treating aerobic and anaerobic water systems. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the method of Angell et al. by adding the recited phosphorus-containing compounds in view of the teachings of Bryan et al., to aid in disinfecting the sludge. The specific reduction produced, amounts added, and time periods utilized, would have been an

obvious matter of process optimization to one skilled in the art, depending on the specific sludge treated and results desired, absent a sufficient showing of unexpected results.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 33-51 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 35-62 of copending Application No. 11/793,303, claims 37-63 of copending Application No. 11/630,604, and claims 43-58 of copending Application No. 10/559,970. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the method steps recited in the instant claims appear to be fully encompassed by the claims in the copending applications, respectively.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented. Furthermore, since the inventive entities of the above applications are different from the instant application but include common inventors, applicants

should provide evidence that the instant invention and the inventions of the copending applications were commonly owned at the time the instant invention was made.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to /Peter A. Hruskoci/ whose telephone number is (571) 272-1160. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duane Smith can be reached on (571) 272-1166. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

> /Peter A. Hruskoci/ **Primary Examiner** Art Unit 1797

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